

28 (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), the territorial jurisdiction of a county justice
29 court extends to cities, within the precinct, where a municipal justice court exists for cases that
30 could have been charged as a class A misdemeanor or a felony, but are charged by a county or
31 district attorney as a class B or class C misdemeanor.

32 (2) The territorial jurisdiction of municipal justice courts extends to the corporate
33 limits of the municipality in which the justice court is created.

34 (3) Justice court judges have the same authority regarding matters within their
35 jurisdiction as judges of courts of record.

36 (4) A justice court may issue all extraordinary writs and other writs as necessary to
37 carry into effect its orders, judgments, and decrees.

38 (5) (a) Except as provided in this Subsection (5), a judgment rendered in a justice court
39 does not create a lien upon any real property of the judgment debtor unless the judgment or
40 abstract of the judgment:

41 (i) is recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the real
42 property of the judgment debtor is located; and

43 (ii) contains the information identifying the judgment debtor in the judgment or
44 abstract of judgment as required in Subsection 78B-5-201(4)(b) or as a separate information
45 statement of the judgment creditor as required in Subsection 78B-5-201(5).

46 (b) The lien runs for eight years from the date the judgment was entered in the district
47 court under Section 78B-5-202 unless the judgment is earlier satisfied.

48 (c) State agencies are exempt from the recording requirement of Subsection (5)(a).